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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

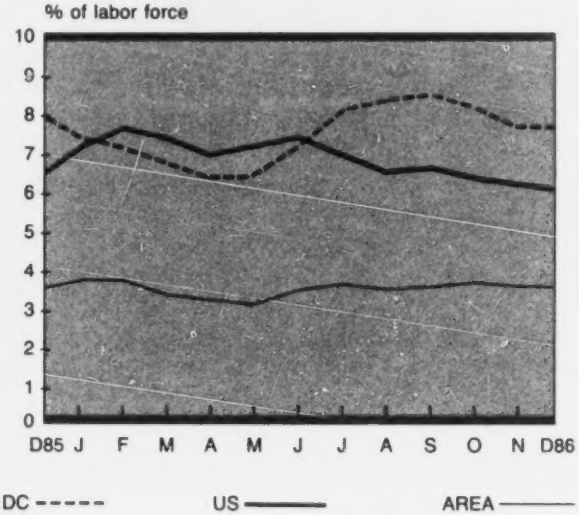
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR DECEMBER 1986 FEBRUARY 1987

D.C. Unemployment Rate Remains Unchanged at 7.9%, Jobs Grow at 3.1%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
DECEMBER 1985 TO 1986



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate between November and December 1986 was unchanged at 7.9 percent of the labor force. The rate between these two months generally changes very little as most businesses have completed their seasonal hiring for the holidays and employment remains steady. An additional 200 District residents were added to the labor force and 200 more were employed. The number of unemployed residents remained unchanged at 25,600.

Over the year (December 1985 to December 1986), the labor force status of District residents changed very little. Compared to last year 400 additional people were employed and 300 fewer were unemployed. These changes produced a 0.1 percentage point decline in the unemployment rate from 8.0 percent in December 1985 to the 7.9 percent last December. The unemployment rate for the month of December for the past thirteen years has averaged 8.3 percent, so this past December's jobless rate is significantly below the long term trend for the month.

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Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Acting Director

JOB SERVICE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING DECEMBER 1986[a]

	December[b] 1986	November[c] 1986	December 1985	November 1985	Net Change From November 1986	Net Change From December 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	323,900	323,700	323,700	322,600	200	200
Total Employed	298,300	298,100	297,900	296,800	200	400
Total Unemployment	25,600	25,600	25,900	25,800	—	-300
Unemployment Rate[d]	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	—	-0.1
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,751,300	1,756,800	1,703,900	1,692,700	-5,500	47,400
Total Employed	1,703,500	1,708,600	1,655,200	1,643,900	-5,100	48,300
Total Unemployed	47,900	48,200	48,700	48,900	-300	-800
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	—	-0.2
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,075,200	2,080,500	2,027,600	2,015,300	-5,300	47,600
Total Employed	2,001,800	2,006,700	1,953,100	1,940,700	4,900	48,700
Total Unemployed	73,500	73,800	74,600	74,700	-300	-1,100
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	—	-0.2

a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cites of Alexandria, Fairfaix, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudon, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Project Success

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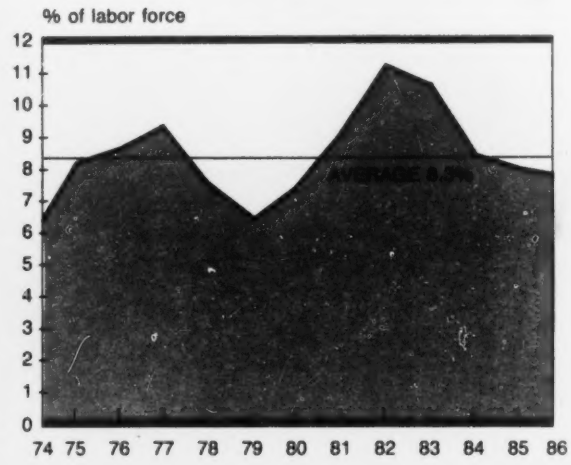
DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1974 TO 1986



A preliminary estimate of the average unemployment rate for the full year, indicates that the City has made additional inroads towards reducing some of its structural unemployment. It is likely that the annual average unemployment rate for 1986 will be about 7.7 percent, down a significant 0.7 percentage point from the 1985 annual average of 8.4 percent. The 1986 estimate is the lowest yearly jobless rate in six years—since the 7.3 percent recorded in 1980.

THE AREA & SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Over the month (November to December 1986), 5,500 suburbanites left the labor force. At the same time employment of suburban workers declined by 5,100. As a result of these nearly offsetting labor force movements, the suburban unemployment rate remained unchanged at 2.7 percent—a level signaling a significant shortage of available workers.

Over the year (December 1985 to December 1986), the number of suburbanites with jobs increased by 48,300, bringing the total number of suburban Washington workers to 1,703,500—an over-the-year increase of 2.9 percent. During the same period, the suburban labor force grew by 47,400 or 2.8 percent; a rate that is slightly less than the rate of employment increase. As a result, the level of unemployment was reduced very slightly by 800 people and the jobless rate fell 0.2 percentage point.

For the Washington Area, the monthly labor force activity in the District and its suburbs resulted in an unemployment rate which remained unchanged at 3.5 percent in December. Reflecting suburban labor market activity, the Area labor force declined by 5,300 while the number of job holders fell by 4,900.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE WASHINGTON D.C., MSA BY CITY AND COUNTY

	Dec.[a] 1986	Nov.[b] 1986	Dec. 1985
District	7.9	7.9	8.0
Alexandria City	3.6	3.3	4.7
Fairfax City	2.3	2.5	3.2
Falls Church City	1.9	2.3	4.8
Manassas City	2.2	2.6	3.1
Manassas Park City	1.8	1.6	1.6
Arlington Co.	2.6	2.6	4.0
Fairfax Co.	2.3	2.3	2.9
Prince William Co.	2.1	2.0	2.4
Loudoun Co.	1.8	1.9	2.5
Stafford Co.	2.3	2.4	2.9
Montgomery Co.	2.6	2.6	2.3
Prince Georges Co.	3.5	3.6	3.0
Frederick Co.	3.4	2.7	2.4
Calvert Co.	3.7	3.3	2.4
Charles Co.	2.5	2.4	2.2

a. Preliminary
b. Revised

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

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Employers!

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Department of Employment Services
Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Compared to December of 1985, the Area over the year showed strong growth (2.4 percent) in the labor force and in employment (2.5 percent). Virtually all this growth was in the suburbs as the District recorded only minimal labor force changes.

Preliminary data indicates that the annual average unemployment rate for the Washington Area in 1986 will be 3.5 percent, which is the lowest yearly rate in over 14 years, or since 1972 when the Area rate was 3.3 percent.

Observation

The labor force statistics are still indicating a rather serious labor shortage of suburban workers, while the District contains an excess of unemployed workers. The over-the-year numbers show that the employment growth in the Area has benefited primarily suburbanites. Yet, the regional economy appears strong enough with over 2,000,000 jobs to drive the level of unemployment in the District lower. For example, to achieve a 3.5 percent unemployment rate in the District would only require the redistribution of 0.7 percent of the Area's total employment, not a significant proportion of the Area's job total.

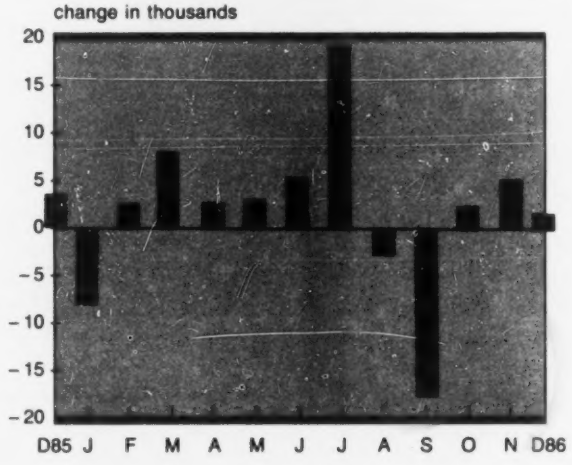
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 10,227 in December 1986—up by 587 from November. In December, 53.9 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 26.4 percent of all UI claimants. However, professional, managerial, and technical workers were nearly as numerous at 25.6 percent. Service workers comprised another 22.3 percent of the experienced worker pool drawing benefits. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.2 weeks for all claimants—unchanged from November. Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 9.8 weeks to 9.5 weeks, while that for females also decreased from 10.6 weeks to 10.4 weeks.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT

The number of jobs in the District rose by 1,300 between November and December of this year. The private sector accounted for 800 of the increase with a 600 seasonal gain in Trade and a 300 increase in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate. Hiring of additional employees for the holiday shopping season in retail establishments accounted for the rise in trade. The other major private sectors remained constant over the month, although in Services substantial offsetting seasonal movements were noted in Hotels (1,600) and in All Other Services (– 1,200). Increased business due to holiday activities accounted for the growth in hotel employment while an end of term layoff at private Colleges and Universities was responsible for the decline in All Other Services. In the public sector, Federal Government employment increased by 200 jobs and District Government employment increased by 300 jobs over the month.

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE DISTRICT
DECEMBER 1985–DECEMBER 1986



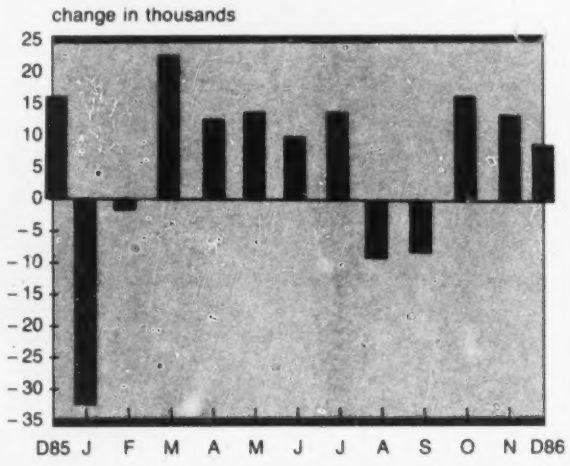
Over the year (December 1985 to December 1986), the number of District jobs rose by 19,500. Fifty three percent of the new jobs were in the Services industry with Business Services (3,300 jobs), All Other Services (3,000 jobs), Legal Services (2,600 jobs), and Hotels (1,100 jobs) being the leading growth components. Other private sector growth occurred in Construction (3,800 jobs), Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (500 jobs) and Manufacturing (100 jobs). Over-the-year growth occurred throughout the public sector with Federal Government employment increasing by 6,000 jobs, District Government employment by 1,800 jobs and Local Government employment by 200 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA

Metropolitan Area job growth between November and December, at 8,800 jobs, reflected growth in both the private and public sectors. A seasonal gain of 8,000 jobs in Retail Trade was responsible for the private sector growth as slight gains in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; Services; and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities were offset by losses in Construction and Manufacturing. The public sector contributed 1,500 jobs over the month with gains in both Federal Government (1,000 jobs) and State and Local Government (500 jobs).

Over the year (December 1985 to December 1986), 61,600 jobs were created in the Area for a considerable 3.1 percent rate of growth. Private sector growth was especially strong in Services (25,700 jobs), Construction (11,200 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (6,400 jobs). Public Sector jobs increased by 12,900 over the year with State and Local Government contributing 9,100 new jobs. The increase of 3,800 jobs in Federal Government was concentrated entirely in the District.

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE AREA
DECEMBER 1985–DECEMBER 1986



JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

The number of suburban jobs rose 7,500 between November and December of this year to a level of 1,374,600. Growth was registered in both the private and public sectors. The growth leader in the private sector was Wholesale/Retail Trade (7,200 jobs) with seasonally induced gains in Retail Trade (7,300 jobs), in particular, General Merchandise (2,900 jobs). Combined growth of 1,200 jobs in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; and Services was more than offset by losses in Construction (1,500 jobs) and Manufacturing (400 jobs) resulting in a net private sector gain of 6,500 jobs. In the public sector monthly growth occurred in both Federal Government (800 jobs) and State and Local Government (200 jobs).

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WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK[a]

(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	Dec. 1986[b]	Nov. 1986[c]	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986[b]	Nov. 1986[c]	Dec. 1985
TOTAL	**657.0**	**655.7**	**637.5**	**2,031.6**	**2,022.8**	**1,970.0**
Total Private Sector	**388.1**	**387.3**	**376.6**	**1,456.7**	**1,449.4**	**1,408.0**
Manufacturing	**15.3**	**15.3**	**15.2**	**82.3**	**82.7**	**83.8**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.7	39.9	40.5
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.5	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.4	21.6	22.4
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.8	14.8	14.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.6	42.9	43.3
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.3	5.3	5.5
Printing & Publishing	12.1	12.0	12.0	30.8	31.0	31.5
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.5	6.5	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.2	3.3	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.3**
Construction	**16.8**	**16.8**	**13.0**	**127.7**	**129.2**	**116.5**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.2**	**24.2**	**25.6**	**90.6**	**90.3**	**88.8**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	4.9
Transportation Except Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.3	39.9	37.0
All Transportation	8.8	8.8	8.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communications & Public Utilities	15.4	15.4	16.8	45.5	45.5	46.9
Trade	**64.6**	**64.0**	**66.6**	**411.2**	**403.4**	**406.0**
Wholesale	9.4	9.4	9.3	74.8	75.0	72.5
Retail	55.3	54.6	57.3	336.4	328.4	333.5
General Merchandise	5.3	5.3	5.4	45.1	42.2	45.6
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.3	44.1	43.1
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.2	37.1	34.6
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.6	24.0	25.5
Eating & Drinking Places	25.6	25.7	27.7	105.2	104.9	104.5
All Other Retail	24.3	23.6	24.2	78.9	76.1	80.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**35.6**	**35.3**	**35.1**	**116.8**	**115.9**	**110.4**
Banking	7.2	7.1	7.1	21.6	21.5	21.0
All Other	28.4	28.2	27.9	95.2	94.4	89.4

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Continued from page 7

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Dec. 1986[b]	Nov. 1986[c]	Dec. 1985	METROPOLITAN AREA Dec. 1986[b]	Nov. 1986[c]	Dec. 1985
Services	**231.5**	**231.5**	**221.2**	**626.9**	**626.6**	**601.2**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	14.6	13.0	13.5	31.8	30.4	30.7
Personal Services	4.1	4.1	4.2	24.1	23.6	23.6
Business Services	50.9	51.2	47.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.6	30.8	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	24.1	23.9	21.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.1	30.3	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	77.1	78.3	74.1	571.1	572.6	546.9
Government	**268.9**	**268.4**	**260.9**	**574.9**	**573.4**	**562.0**
Federal Government	216.9	216.7	210.9	362.0	361.0	358.2
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	212.9	212.4	203.8
D.C. Government	46.9	46.6	45.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

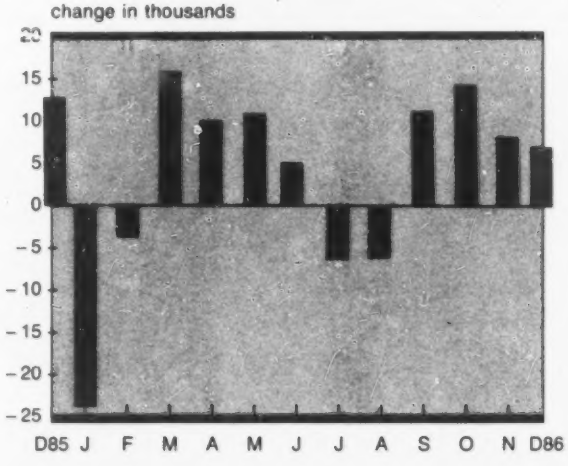
a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Over the year (December 1985 compared to December 1986) the number of Suburban jobs rose by 42,100. This represents an increase of 3.2 percent with 88 percent of the job growth in the private sector. Services led all industries with a gain of 15,400 jobs followed by Construction (7,400 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (7,200 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,900 jobs). State and Local Government gained 7,100 jobs. An offsetting decline of 2,200 Federal jobs resulted in a modest gain of 4,900 in the public sector over the year.

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE SUBURBS
DECEMBER 1985–DECEMBER 1986



AREA JOB GROWTH RATES

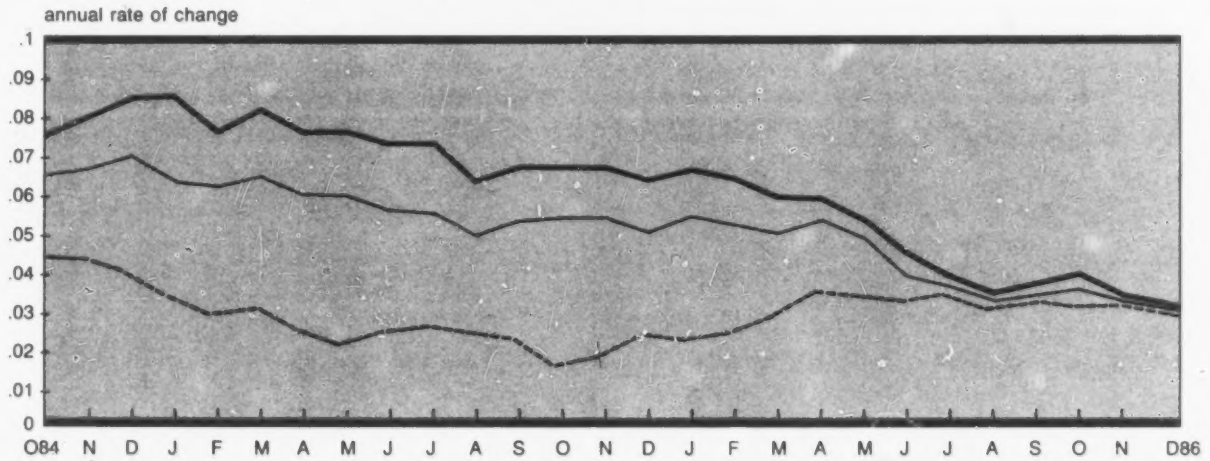
Over the past 26 months (October 1984 to December 1986), the Washington Area has been producing new jobs at a rate of 5.1 percent, a very healthy growth rate. However, the rate has been declining rather sharply. Between December of 1985 and 1986, job creation in the Area economy slowed to 3.1 percent, the lowest over-the-year growth during the 26-month period. In absolute terms, the Area produced 93,600 new jobs between December of 1984 and 1985. Between December of 1985 and the past December, job creation fell off to 61,600, a decline of 34.2 percent.

The job creation pattern in the Area reflects primarily suburban activity, where job creation has slowed from a high of 8.5 percent between January 1984 and January 1985 to 3.2 percent between December 1985 and December 1986. Only the District is currently creating new jobs at a rate (3.1 percent) greater than its 26-month average (3.0 percent).

PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES
OCTOBER 1984 TO DECEMBER 1986

The Area	
Average-26 months	5.1%
High, December 1984	6.9%
Low, December 1986	3.1%
Current Month	3.1%
The Suburbs	
Average-26 months	6.3%
High, January 1985	8.5%
Low, December 1986	3.2%
Current Month	3.2%
The District	
Average-26 months	3.0%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, October 1985	1.8%
Current Month	3.1%

MONTHLY OVER-THE-YEAR RATE OF JOB GROWTH
OCTOBER 1984 TO DECEMBER 1986



HOLIDAY HIRING UPDATE

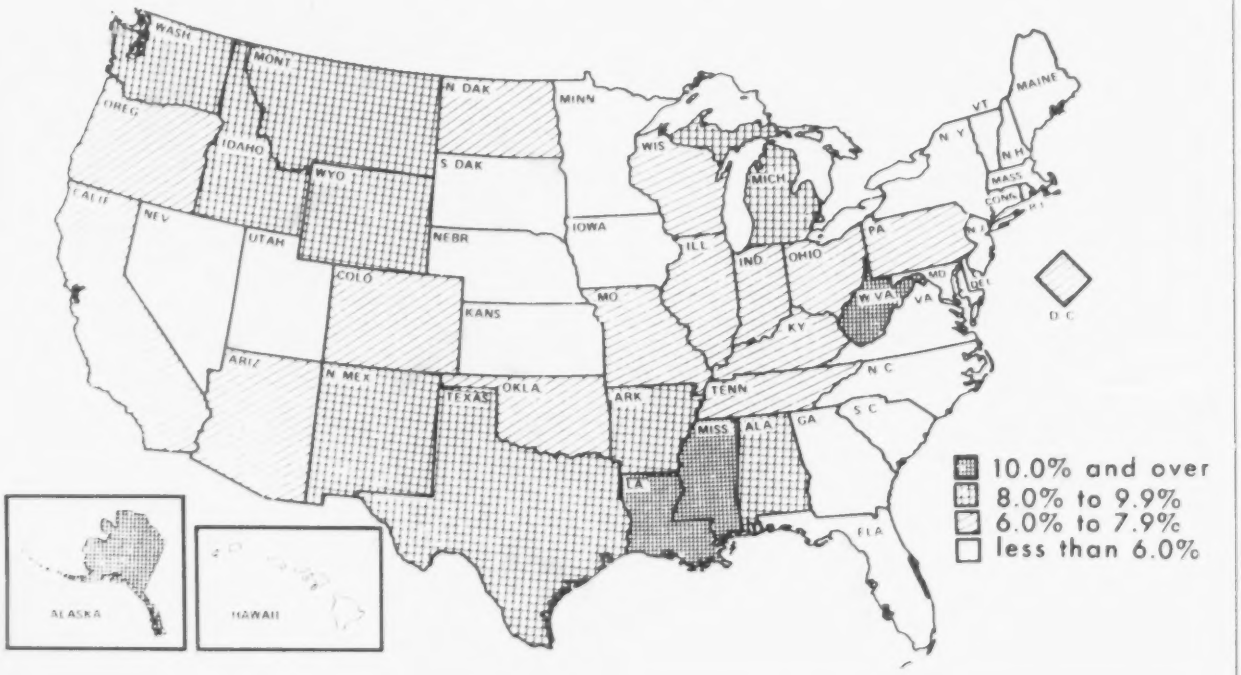
In the September 1986 edition of the *Area Labor Summary*, an estimate was made of the number of jobs expected to be created in Retail Trade as a result of the holiday shopping season. With the actual data now available, the estimate of 12,000 to 20,000 jobs in the Area and 1,700 to 2,500 in the City was on target. Between October and December 1986, Retail Trade in the Area gained 14,600 jobs as a result of the holiday shopping season with the City gaining 1,800 retail jobs. A comparable loss of jobs in Retail Trade is therefore expected over the first two months of 1987 with the greater drop appearing in January.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In November 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 242 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate holds steady between October and November. This November the Area's unemployment rate remained at 3.5 percent the same as it was in September and October. This was the eighteenth lowest rate of all 242 areas reported. Overall, the Area's rate seems to be edging upward. This is the seventh time this year that the rate has been 3.5 percent or above.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.5 percent was the second lowest rate recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area which had been rivaling the Washington Area for the first six months of 1986, saw its rate rise from 2.9 to 3.1 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a November rate of 5.3 percent—up from the 5.0 percent recorded in October. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a November jobless rate of 4.5 percent—up from 4.2 percent the previous month.

Unemployment Rates by State, November 1986



States

When the District of Columbia (with a November preliminary rate of 7.9 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 14th highest jobless rate in the country. This was down five notches from the 9th spot held in October. Virginia's rate at 4.9 percent was up from the 4.7 percent recorded for October. Maryland's rate was up from 4.3 percent to 4.6 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 41st and 42nd, respectively, in the standings of the fifty-one jurisdictions. Of the five lowest unemployment rates, four were in New England states—New Hampshire (2.5 percent), Connecticut (3.4 percent), Massachusetts (3.6 percent) and Rhode Island (3.8 percent). Delaware, the other state, registered a 3.2 percent jobless rate. Rates in excess of 10 percent were reported in Louisiana (13.4 percent), West Virginia (11.8 percent), Mississippi (11.5 percent), and Alaska (11.0 percent). Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for November, 11 reported declines that exceeded 1 percentage point. The largest declines were in Nevada (2.8 percentage points) and Illinois (2.1 percentage points). Unemployment rates increased by more than 1 percentage point over the year in seven states, with the largest increases in Texas (2.3 percentage points), Louisiana (2.1 percentage points) and Mississippi (2.1 percentage points).

Cities

In comparison with twenty-five selected central cities, the District had the eleventh highest jobless rate at 7.9 percent. This was the same position held in October. The average jobless rate for all 26 cities was 7.7 percent. The District is slightly above the national norm at 7.9 percent. Of the 26 cities, 19 posted lower jobless rates over the year, 6 recorded higher rates and 1 remained unchanged.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest jobless rate at 17.9 percent. On the other hand, Boston had the lowest jobless rate of the 26 selected cities. San Francisco reported the second lowest rate, as it did in October, unchanged at 5.1 percent. The largest over-the-year increases were recorded in Houston (3.2 percentage points) and Birmingham (2.0 percentage points). Both Newark and Cleveland reported substantial over-the-year decreases at 2.5 percentage points and 2.4 percentage points, respectively. St. Louis at 8.3 percent was unchanged over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES*

CITY	NOVEMBER 1986	1985
1. Gary, IN	17.9	17.8
2. New Orleans, LA	10.9	10.4
3. Houston, TX	10.8	7.6
4. Birmingham, AL	10.4	8.4
5. Detroit, MI	10.1	11.3
6. Cleveland, OH	10.0	12.4
7. Dayton, OH	9.2	11.1
8. Buffalo, NY	8.7	9.5
9. Newark, NJ	8.6	11.1
10. St. Louis, MO	8.3	8.3
11. **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**	**7.9**	**8.0**
12. Miami, FL	7.7	8.6
13. Chicago, IL	7.5	9.6
14. Cincinnati, OH	7.4	8.9
15. Los Angeles, CA	7.2	7.4
16. Milwaukee, WI	7.0	7.2
17. Baltimore, MD	7.0	6.9
18. Atlanta, GA	6.9	7.2
19. Dallas, TX	6.7	5.3
20. Pittsburgh, PA	6.4	7.8
21. New York, NY	6.1	7.3
22. Salt Lake City, UT	5.8	6.6
23. Columbus, OH	5.7	7.0
24. Philadelphia, PA	5.5	6.3
25. San Francisco, CA	5.1	5.2
26. Boston, MA	4.1	4.2

*Preliminary

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 1986

The District of Columbia made a $6.9 million outlay for unemployment compensation benefits in December, 1986, from all sources—up nearly 30 percent from November. The relative monthly rise in claims taken and weeks compensated (35 and 29 percent, respectively) was at a comparative level with the benefit outlay. There were 3,870 initial claims and 41,835 weeks of unemployment compensated. The surge in initial claims came as a result of seasonal layoffs in the construction and hotel industries.

Compared to December 1985, the current outlay increased 19 percent; and claims and compensated weeks each rose 6 percent. The average weekly benefit payment stood at $166—and was the highest monthly average this year.

The October-December 1986 quarter saw the City take 10,390 claims and pay compensation for 111,330 idle weeks. The total outlay was $18.4 million for that three month period. The activity this quarter, as was the case for the last quarter in the year for the past two years, was below the summer quarter in all three measures because of normal seasonal factors.

The City logged 41,565 initial claims in 1986. Subsequently, it paid for 458,800 idle weeks at a cost of $74.1 million. The yearly claims load increased by 2.8 percent from the 40,400 claims taken in 1985. Weeks compensated in 1986 totaled 458,880, and accounted for a 5 percent increase from the level in 1985. The 1986 outlay, at $74.1 million, showed a much higher (16.2 percent) relative annual change. The deviation in the latter is in larger measure due to the higher average weekly benefit amount in 1986 rather than on the increase in the number of weeks compensated. Effective January 1986, the maximum weekly benefit amount increased from $206 to $250. As a result, the average weekly benefit increased--from $146.16 in 1985 to $161.56 in 1986. The 1986 outlay ($74.1 million) is $10.3 million above that of last year. It is estimated that $7.1 million (69 percent) of that increase is due to the upward change in the average weekly benefit amount. The remainder ($3.2 million) came as a result of the 22,208 increase in the number of idle weeks compensated.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION SUMMARY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1985–1986

MEASURE	1985	1986	CHANGE
Weeks Compensated	436,676	458,884	+22,208
Total Outlay	$63,825,807	$74,135,660	+10,309,853
Average Weekly Payment	$146.16	$161.56	+$15.40

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS

(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
December 1986

	December 1986	November 1986	December 1985	% Change From November 1986	% Change From December 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,674	2,724	3,486	+ 34.9	+ 5.4
Weeks of Unemployment	39,463	31,070	37,340	+ 27.0	+ 5.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,103	29,297	35,664	+ 30.1	+ 6.8
Total Benefits Paid	$6,244,213	$4,764,923	$5,217,446	+ 31.0	+ 19.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$163.88	$162.64	$146.29	+ 0.8	+ 12.0
Number of First Payments	1,891	1,469	1,901	+ 28.7	- 0.5
Number of Final Payments	997	821	940	+ 21.4	+ 6.1
Total Beneficiaries	9,719	8,778	9,377	+ 10.7	+ 3.6
FEDERAL PROGRAM[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	140	106	97	+ 32.1	+ 44.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,076	2,640	2,943	+ 16.5	+ 4.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,208	2,708	3,014	+ 18.5	+ 6.4
Total Benefits Paid	$610,706	$509,389	$512,003	+ 19.9	+ 19.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$190.37	$188.11	$169.87	+ 1.2	+ 12.1
Number of First Payments	122	130	86	- 6.2	+ 41.9
Number of Final Payments	91	74	97	+ 22.0	- 6.2
Total Beneficiaries	790	774	744	+ 2.1	+ 6.2
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	52	43	49	+ 20.9	+ 6.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	610	466	710	+ 30.9	- 14.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	524	386	558	+ 35.8	- 6.1
Total Benefits Paid	$91,332	$73,803	$96,532	+ 23.8	- 5.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$174.30	$191.20	$173.00	- 8.8	+ 0.8
Number of First Payments	53	26	46	+ 103.8	+ 15.2
Number of Final Payments	35	19	34	+ 84.2	+ 2.9
Total Beneficiaries	146	125	159	+ 16.8	- 8.2
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,866	2,873	3,632	+ 34.6	+ 6.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	43,149	34,176	40,993	+ 26.3	+ 5.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	41,835	32,391	39,236	+ 29.2	+ 6.6
Total Benefits Paid	$6,946,251	$5,348,115	$5,825,981	+ 29.9	+ 19.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$166.04	$165.11	$148.49	+ 0.6	+ 11.8
Number of First Payments	2,060	1,625	2,033	+ 27.1	+ 1.6
Number of Final Payments	1,123	914	1,071	+ 22.9	+ 4.9
Total Beneficiaries	10,655	9,677	10,280	+ 10.1	+ 3.6

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing average weekly earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of December 1986 decreased $8.50. Average weekly hours were down 0.7 of an hour. Average hourly earnings dropped 3 cents an hour.

The most significant increase occurred in All Other Durable Goods. Weekly earnings were up 92 cents. Weekly hours, however, decreased 0.3 of an hour. Hourly earnings rose 8 cents an hour. The major source of the increase was overtime work.

All Other Non-Durables, on the other hand, showed the most significant decrease. Average weekly earnings were down $29.74, as weekly hours dropped 1.8 hours. Hourly earnings decreased 36 cents an hour. The cause was less business which resulted in less overtime.

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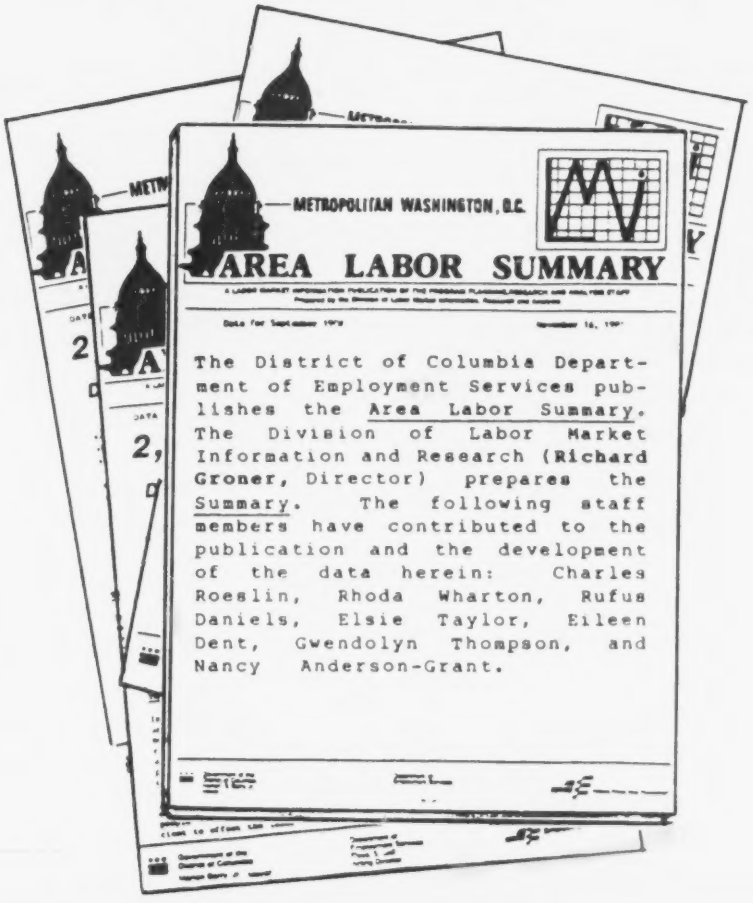
EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA DECEMBER 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	407.16	415.66	418.47	39.0	39.7	39.0	10.44	10.47	10.73
Durable Goods	387.96	392.90	383.36	42.4	42.8	41.4	9.15	9.18	9.26
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	395.11	425.15	390.73	42.9	44.8	44.2	9.21[b]	9.49[a]	8.84[b]
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	427.80	428.87	394.59	41.9	41.8	41.8	10.21	10.26[a]	9.44[b]
Other Durable Goods	356.56	355.64	370.93	42.6	42.9	40.1	8.37[a]	8.29	9.25[c]
Non-durable Goods	425.77	436.82	448.91	35.9	36.8	37.1	11.86	11.87	12.10
Food & Kindred Products	470.76	472.29	577.91	39.1	39.0	36.6[f]	12.04[b]	12.11[b]	15.79[a,g]
Printing & Publishing	442.62	450.21	455.40	34.1	34.9	36.2	12.98[a]	12.90[a]	12.58[b]
Other Non-durable goods	326.19	355.93	328.36	41.5	43.3	41.2	7.86[e]	8.22[d]	7.97[a]

Total Production Workers	December '86	November '86	December '85
	38,400	38,500	37,700

(a) = Overtime, (b) = Less Overtime, (c) = Longer Work Week, (d) = Higher hourly earnings, because of piece work or higher incentive pay, (e) = Less business, other than seasonal, (f) = Data not comparable with previous years due to a break occurring in data, (g) = Data not comparable to current year.


METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.
AREA LABOR SUMMARY
The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant.

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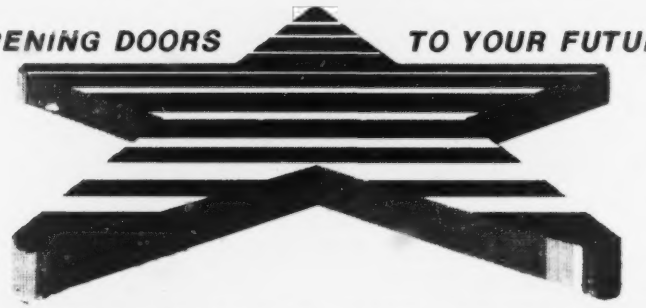

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